FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU251535Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[PAP dispatch: "Poland Is Vitally Interested in Progress of Disarmament Negotiations--Polish Delegate's Speech in the Geneva Disarmament Committee"]

[Text] PAP, Geneva--PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz writes: This Thursday, 20 July, the disarmament committee of 30 states held another plenary session in the Palace of Nations in Geneva. The predominant feature of the current debates is the issue of an agreement on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests, a ban on neutron weapons, the elimination of chemical weapons and a ban on new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons.

Ambassador Eugeniusz Wyzner, chairman of the Polish delegation and the Polish People's Republic's permanent representative at the UN headquarters in Geneva, spoke at the session. He stressed that not only our active participation in the work of the UN special session, but also our profound commitment to the Vienna negotiations on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe and our work within the Geneva disarmament committee, express our vital interest in progress in disarmament negotiations. This is proof of our political resolve to make a constructive contribution to the process of comprehensive disarmament negotiations.

E. Wyzner expressed the hope that the continuing tripartite talks between the USSR, the United States and Great Britain would soon result in a skeleton agreement on a general and complete ban on nuclear tests, thus enabling the committee to draw up the final text of an international accord on this issue.

E. Wyzner expressed the view that with regard to negotiations on eliminating chemical weapons, a crucial rapprochement of views had taken place, especially with regard to the principle of completely eliminating these weapons from the nations' arsenals, as the socialist countries have demanded for years. The Polish delegate expressed the conviction that, regardless of the Soviet-American talks on this subject, the Geneva disarmament committee will seek to maximally accelerate its work in order to present to the United Nations an appropriate text of an agreement that would provide for a complete ban on research into chemical weapons and toxins, and on their production and storage, as well as for the destruction of their stocks.

Further, E. Wyzner strongly stressed that it is necessary for the Geneva disarmament committee to immediately examine a draft accord on banning the production, storage, deployment and use of neutron weapons, an accord that had been included in the agenda for the debates at the initiative of the socialist states. The inclusion of this weapon in the NATO armaments, he said, would not only help boost the arms race, but also undermine the interests of security and cooperation in Europe. On this occasion, E. Wyzner enthusiastically welcomed the committee's decision to continue work on the problem of banning new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons with the participation of prominent specialists in this area, including a Polish expert.

BULGARIAN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU252000Y Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, July 25 (BTA)--At today's sitting of the summer session of the disarmament committee here, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Petur Vutov, took the floor. He pointed to the necessity to take prompt and concrete measures on the key issues of disarmament for complete and general ban on nuclear tests, for bans on the chemical weapons, for bans on the new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons and first of all of the neutron weapon, for banning radiological weapons, etc.

He recalled the recommendations of the recent special UN session on disarmament, which showed that the majority of the peoples in the world were not only alarmed by the incessant arms race but demanded with growing insistence real and resolute measures to halt it and to promote disarmament.

It should be mentioned in the same time, said the Bulgarian representative, that the Western countries which profess they are in favour of disarmament, approved new long-term plans for armament and modernization to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars at the recent NATO session in Washington.

The socialist countries cannot remain indifferent in the face of such a menace. All this leads to the appearance of more new kinds and system of weapons of great destructive capacity, on the basis of qualitatively new scientific principles, said Mr Vutov. It is precisely this reckless race, the pace for which is set by the Western militaristic circles, that makes the socialist countries and most of all the Soviet Union attach great significance to the problem of effecting a comprehensive ban on the new kinds of weapons. In that connection the socialist countries submitted a draft-convention banning the manufacture, deployment and use of neutron nuclear weapons, draft-convention which Bulgaria co-authored.

The Bulgarian representative said in conclusion that in order to respond to the hopes of peoples in the world, the disarmament committee should step up its activity even further. As a longtime participant in the disarmament negotiations Bulgaria will go on contributing to the solution of these matters which are of vital importance for mankind's future.

BRATISLAVIA PRAVDA COMMENTS ON MBFR 15TH ROUND

AU2422233Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "What To Bring to Vienna"]

[Text] Although the 15th round of the Vienna talks on reducing the armed forces and armament in central Europe, which ended on Wednesday, has not yielded an agreement on which one could begin to prepare the text of the respective treaty, an assessment of its results is definitely positive. It is true that an agreement has not been achieved, but the shift in direction toward an agreement was considerable in this round. Although one cannot belittle the work of the preceding rounds, often requiring almost limitless patience and preparation, by means of tiny steps, and then larger and larger steps, it would not be wrong to state that the positive shift in the 15th round surpasses all that had been achieved in this respect in the preceding 14 rounds.

The new proposals by the Soviet Union, the CSSR, the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland, submitted on 8 June of this year, made this development possible. These proposals take into account the decisive elements of the Western attitude toward the Vienna talks, and try to the greatest extent so far to meet them halfway in an effort to achieve a sound and necessary compromise beneficial to all.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, declared in this context that in submitting the new proposal, the socialist countries went even more than halfway. Brezhnev stressed: "We appeal to the NATO countries: Let us finally get to the point. The basis for an agreement undoubtedly already exists. Now it depends on the political will of the West. The achievement of an agreement in Vienna would make it possible to begin negotiating other concrete questions of military detente in Europe."

The new proposals state among other things the willingness of the Warsaw Pact countries to reduce the numerical strength of the NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces in the area of the reduction to a collective ceiling of 900,000 men on each side, 700,000 of them attached to the ground forces. They agree that in the meantime the reduction be confined to the ground forces, and propose to freeze the numerical strength of air forces at the present level; that is, approximately 200,000 men of each side. The Soviet Union is willing to withdraw from the area of reduction three complete divisions with all their equipment including some 1,000 tanks within a year, whereas the United States could withdraw its troops in brigades and smaller units, but not in individuals as they suggest.

In all these respects, the new proposals by the socialist countries substantially meet the basic Western demands halfway. However, we insist that the starting point for working out an agreement be the fact that an approximate balance of power between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries has been formed in central Europe and has been maintained for a number of years. The figures submitted at the previous talks are clear evidence of this. The socialist countries are willing to exert all their efforts to clarify the differences existing in this respect.

Our consent on stipulating collective ceilings, however, does not at all mean that we agree that the individual states participating in the Vienna talks could arbitrarily change, within the framework of the collective ceiling, the numerical strength of their armed forces, or eventually even increase this strength. We are including in our proposals provisions that would prevent the participating states from renewing in future or even increasing the numerical strength of the troops they had prior to the reduction.

The spokesman of the U.S. State Department, Hodding Carter, said: "The new proposals submitted by the socialist countries in Vienna are very interesting, and we are attentively studying them at present." The American daily the Washington POST wrote: "Only a few days ago the Vienna talks were at a standstill, and it seemed that they would never lead to anything. After the initiative by the Warsaw Pact countries, however, which came out with new proposals that considerably help to narrow the gap dividing the two sides, the situation has suddenly changed."

At a press conference in Vienna on Wednesday the representative of the NATO countries said that differences have decreased in this latest round of the talks, but otherwise he preferred stressing the differences to giving a positive answer to the effort by the socialist countries to achieve a sound compromise.

The West's positive answer is precisely what the Vienna talks now need. The fruits of the 15th round should produce returns in the 16th round, so that an agreement is achieved that would prepare the much needed treaty.

BULGARIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS TARASOV, OESER ON MBFR

AU2415102 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 21 Jul 78 p 4 AU

["First part of dispatch" from Vienna on MBFR talks by Kostadin Batkov, OTECHESTVEN FRONT special reporter: "At the Negotiations Which NATO Is Pushing into a Blind Alley"]

[Excerpts] Immediately after the end of the meeting [on 19 July] I enquired about the East's new proposals. The leaders of some of the delegations responded to this inquiry:

Soviet delegation leader Nikolay Konstantinovich Tarasov said: I put forward significant proposals on behalf of the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the USSR and the CSSR. Our initiative is a response to the Western countries' proposal of 19 April 1978, and it reflects a businesslike and constructive attitude to solving the problem of reducing the troops and arms in central Europe.

Question: What is the most significant aspect of the new proposals?

Answer: They create a real basis for working out a mutually acceptable agreement, without harming the security of the participants in the negotiations. In order to finally reach an agreement, our countries are taking under consideration and responding to most of the Western countries' proposals made throughout the years of negotiations, including the proposals of 19 April 1978.

Question: Can you summarize in general terms the most important of the compromise proposals?

Answer: We agree to setting identical collective levels for the final reduction, which our Western colleagues call "ceilings." In fact, we accept the Western proposal of reducing the armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact member-countries to 900,000 men, including 700,000 ground forces. Until now, the Western countries have demonstrated a readiness to reduce only the number of their ground forces. They have insisted on reducing only those types of weapons which they have indicated. The armed forces of the United States and the USSR were to be reduced first. Now we have proposed that the USSR and United States reduce their ground forces in Central Europe by an equal percentage, in other words, proportionally to their number in a certain area--exactly as the West wanted.

Question: Does this mean that concessions have been made?

Answer: A compromise has been made. The new proposals still maintain those principled tenets of the socialist countries' position, without which it would have been impossible to insure a really effective and equal reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. This position, above all, recognizes that there is an approximately equal correlation in the number of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact in central Europe. This is a real fact, which should be incorporated in the future agreement. We have also proposed that each of the countries participating in the negotiations make its own contribution to reducing arms and armed forces by taking a concrete and defined part in the reduction, according to its present military potential.

I thanked the Soviet representative, who is the central figure at the Vienna talks. I told him that in my dispatch, I would report the compromises, which had confused the Western delegations. He replied: Yes, we did everything, and now we wait....

I then asked Dr Ingo Oeser, ambassador and leader of the delegation of the GDR, one of the four Warsaw Pact member-countries directly participating in the talks, and co-author of the new proposal, how he evaluated the new proposal.

Answer: With this step, the four directly participating socialist countries are taking an exceptionally important initiative. This proposal--after 5 years of negotiations--aims at bringing about practical steps for decreasing military tension in Europe. This corresponds to the efforts to strengthen peace throughout the world and to stop the intensified arms race, which was imposed by the influential imperialist powers. The step which has been made is an attempt to preclude the possibility of returning to the "cold war."

Question: It has been said that the Warsaw Pact delegations have made significant compromises in the name of detente.

Answer: Such a conclusion is not incorrect. The proposal is a realistic one, and in many points it corresponds with the interests of the Western countries. Therefore, NATO countries are now facing a difficulty; namely, to agree to the new proposal or to admit their real intentions--do they really want to reduce their forces and arms in central Europe? The socialist countries are ready to make bigger corresponding reductions of arms. This has been proved by our previous proposals. Still, we lowered our demands, taking into consideration the limited responsiveness of the Western countries.

Question: I was appalled by some talk in Vienna about an alleged numerical superiority of the Warsaw Pact armed forces?

Answer: True, for years our partners have always spoken of an alleged numerical superiority of our armed forces. Therefore, we proposed identical common levels. This has been the most important demand of the Western countries to date. Of course, we remain at our realistic starting point, claiming that the existing military balance should not be changed, and all states having armies and arms in central Europe must reduce them proportionally, in accordance with their present number.

HORIZONT CHIEF EDITOR COMMENTS ON MBFR NEGOTIATIONS

DW251047Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1854 GMT 24 Jul 78 DW

[Commentary by HORIZONT Chief Editor Ernst-Otto Schwabe]

[Text] Just recently we had an opportunity again to see how quickly certain imperialist politicians and their media react with strong words and a show of strength whenever the international situation is to be heated up. But when detente or steps toward a halt in the arms race are involved, they are not in such a hurry. Thus in the Western headquarters they have been studying for nearly 2 months now the new proposals which the socialist countries have submitted in the Vienna negotiations.

It is generally known that the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe is being discussed in Vienna. The socialist community attaches the greatest significance to these negotiations. After all, central Europe is the only region in which NATO and the Warsaw Pact are directly facing each other. Accordingly, the socialist states have submitted the most diversified proposals during the last 5 years concerning the relaxation of the situation in this region--this is how long the discussions in Vienna have been going on already.

In contrast, the NATO participants are trying to derive one-sided advantages from these negotiations by persistently demanding that the socialist states reduce their troops and arms at many times the rate of the NATO countries. The United States even increased its troops in the FRG in 1977 by 18,000 men, and the NATO summit in Washington in late May decided on additional arms expenditures in the amount of more than $80 billion, a large portion of which is destined for Europe.

Such a program, in view of the new initiative of the socialist countries in Vienna which is aimed at understanding, is bound to be disturbing. Among other things, this initiative provides for a reduction of the numerical strength of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO to 90,000 men each within 3 to 4 years, including 700,000 ground forces each.

If we take into consideration that the states of the Warsaw Pact currently have 987,300 men in the reduction area, and NATO 981,000 men, the socialist countries would even be prepared to reduce a few thousand men more.

In another question, too, our socialist fraternal alliance has met the Western states more than halfway, namely, in the tank problem. In the new proposal, the USSR has undertaken to reduce 1,000 tanks and 250 infantry combat vehicles if the United States reduces 1,000 nuclear weapons and 90 delivery mechanisms. This is exactly what the United States had suggested earlier. This is why it is all the more surprising that the West now needs so much time for studying proposals which it had itself contemplated before.

As before, the West probably wants to drop their own proposals as soon as the socialist countries accept them. Considering the present power ratio, however, this is no longer so simple. Consequently, they seek to avoid an official reply and meanwhile publish commentaries which abound with insinuations of alleged tricks and traps set for NATO in Vienna.

The Vienna negotiations have just been adjourned for their summer recess. It would be highly desirable if the Western participants would at long last adopt a constructive attitude when the talks are resumed in early fall. Then the protestations of a desire for disarmament made repeatedly in these countries by leading politicians lately would gain more credibility.

SLOVAK PAPER CRITICIZES WESTERN TACTICS AT MBFR

AU251406Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 24 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Viliam Fuhrherr article: "Mighty International Voice Against War and Armament; To Stop the Hawks' Wishes"]

[Excerpt] When the Western states found out that the Vienna talks, which for them were to be only a propaganda move, had taken a different course from the one they anticipated, the Western states went over to the tactics of procrastination and emphasizing their idea of the restructuring of the reduction. This, however, envisages a unilateral reduction by the Warsaw Pact states alone, because the NATO states "figured out" that the socialist states have an alleged superiority in troops and equipment in the area in question. Despite these accusations, the socialist states--guided by a genuine interest in achieving agreement--continued to submit new proposals whose honesty even the most stubborn opponents of the agreement could not deny.

Although our latest proposal submitted in Vienna in many respects takes into consideration the proposals of the Western states, not a single participant from the NATO camp has expressed a concrete opinion. They want to use the summer recess to invent new "arguments" against this proposal. This transparent maneuver is designed to buy time and to blunt the international public's attention.

The NATO states are obviously not interested in an agreement, and their behavior fully confirms this. Prior to assuming office, President Carter was promising to reduce arms expenditure. What is the reality? Although, under the pressure of the world public, he postponed adding the neutron bomb to the U.S. Army's arsenal, at the NATO meeting in Washington he talked his partners into increasing their military expenditure by 3 percent annually. Carter's promises are diametrically opposed to his deeds. He drives his NATO partners into a new feverish armament, he wants to bring about a new arms race, and at the same time he does not shy away from asserting that new expenditures on armament help to reduce the pressure of the crisis and particularly the high level unemployment in the West. Although it is true that an ever increasing number of persons work on army orders, unemployment has not been reduced. Only the profits of the military-industrial complex and of greedy concerns have been rising. New types of cunning weapons are being added to the arsenals, armies are being rearmed with equipment of the second and third generation, and former generals and admirals sit on boards of directors pushing the interests of the military.

LLESHI GREETS EGYPT'S AS-SADAT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU221907Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi LLeshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

On the occasion of Egypt's national holiday, the anniversary of the 23 July revolution, it is my pleasure to convey to you the most cordial congratulations and best wishes for the happiness of the Egyptian people and the prosperity of their country.

May the just struggle of the Egyptian and other fraternal Arab peoples against the Zionist and imperialist aggressors be crowned with success. I express the hope that the friendly relations existing between our two peoples and countries will continually develop and grow stronger.

DELEGATION OF CHILEAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE VISITS

AU251907Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Central Committee of the revolutionary Communist Party of Chile left Albania today after a stay of several days. The delegation came to Albania for a friendly visit at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received the delegation of the Central Committee of the revolutionary Communist Party of Chile at the premises of the Central Committee and conducted talks on issues of common interest. The talks took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The reception was also attended by Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

During its stay in our country the delegation visited Tirana, Durres, Gjirokaster and Sarande Districts. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee secretary; Gjylani Shehu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, and others.

POLISH ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

LD221102Y Tirana ATA in English 0941 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, July 22, (ATA)--On occasion of the national day of Poland the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Poland to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Jan Gajda, gave a reception last night.

Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs Reiz Malile, the vice-minister of foreign trade Marko Xega and other invitees. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Sadiq as-Sa'id Darwish, Egyptian ambassador to Albania, gave a reception on 24 July to mark Egypt's national holiday. Attending were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Nedin Hoxha, minister of trade; and other guests. Also attending were heads and other officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU2519597Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Apparent text of telegram sent by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, State Council and Council of Ministers chairman, on the occasion of the Cuban national holiday]

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf, we send you and through you to the Cuban Communist Party, the State Council, Council of Ministers and the fraternal Cuban people most cordial greetings on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the Cuban national revolution.

The attack on the Moncada Barracks on 26 July 1953 is a glorious event in the history of the Cuban people, which illuminated its heroic struggle for finally liquidating all forms of exploitation and oppression and for constructing the first socialist state in America.

The Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people are sincerely rejoicing at the exceptional working successes of the Cuban people in implementing the decisions of the 1st Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, for creating the material-technical basis of socialism, for further developing the country's science and culture, and for perfecting the democratic organization of the socialist state.

Today Cuba is confidently constructing the new society, constantly following the course of fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the USSR and the socialist community's countries, and conducts a consistent struggle for peace, security and social progress.

The upcoming 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana is a fresh expression of the growing international prestige of Cuba, and a recognition of the inspired and enthusiastic work of the people and their highly patriotic and international consciousness.

We are particularly pleased to note the successful development of the manysided cooperation between our two countries, parties and peoples. We are firmly convinced that the fraternal Bulgarian-Cuban relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will furtner develop in the interest of our peoples, in the best interest of strengthening the unity and might of the socialist community and in the further rallying of all revolutionary and democratic forces in the world.

On this festive day, dear Comrade Castro, from the bottom of our hearts we wish you, all Cuban communists and the fraternal Cuban people new and ever greater successes for the triumph of the forces of peace and socialism and for the prosperity of your socialist motherland.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DPRK COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

AU2511187Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has received Kong Chin-tae, vice president of the DPRK Administrative Council and chairman of the Korean side of the Bulgarian-Korean consultative commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, also attended the talks.

KARAMANEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM IRAQ

AU2116000Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services, returned home from Iraq yesterday. The delegation attended the nationwide celebrations in Baghdad on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the 1968 Ba'th revolution. During its visit the delegation had talks with responsible Iraqi state and economic figures, which were held in a spirit of constructiveness and friendship. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Iraqi Ambassador to Bulgaria Djaralla Ayub al-Allaf.

TODOROV'S 24 JULY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Departing Mongolian Ambassador

AU2419555Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received (Yuljegimbar), Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from Bulgaria.

Receives New Bangladesh Ambassador

AU2419577Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, today received Shamsul Alam, the newly appointed Bangladesh ambassador to Bulgaria, who gave him a message from Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

BRIEFS

LEADERS ATTEND POLISH RECEPTION--Polish Ambassador to Bulgaria Luctan Motyka gave a reception today on the occasion of the national holiday of his country. Present were Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the State Council and the government, secretaries and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and others. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU]

DYULGEROV IN VIDIN--A festive plenum of the Vidin City Party Committee marking the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Vidin City party organization was held in Vidin today. Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Ninko Stefanov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and others were present. Vidin City Party Committee First Secretary Khristo Todorov read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 22 Jul 78 AU]

TAKOV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, on 23 July took part in the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the decision to reorganize the partisan movement in Pleven Okrug, which took place near Lovech. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Jul 78 AU]

CARTER'S DECISION ON EXPORTS TO USSR ASSAILED

AU251505Y Prague PRACE in Czech 22 Jul 78 p 2 AU

["(HR)"-signed comment in the column "In the Center of Attention: "Carter's Ball Lightning"]

[Text] Obviously the U.S. President confused the White House with the Olympus of the gods, and his function with the position of master of heavens, when he decided to interweave what were so far the clear skies of international detente with increasingly frequent blows. He did this quite recently, with his "sacred indignation" over the sentences passed on people who had been perpetrating gross violations of the laws in the USSR. In the spirit of the line of aggravating relations with the first country of socialism, he forbade the sale of a Sperry-Univac computer which the USSR had ordered for use in improving the quality of transmissions and processing information during the Olympic games in Moscow; at the same time, he imposed limits on deliveries of crude oil drilling installations for the Soviet Far East. This is a sudden and unwise step, regardless of its perfidious nature. For it was Carter who said, time and again, that he disagreed with discriminatory restrictions in trade relations with the USSR, restrictions introduced some time ago by the Congress; and recently, he even spoke in favor of friendly rapprochement which would benefit both countries. But now he has discarded his words, as he would useless rubbish, and has made a decision in accord with the promptings of those who would like to again lead the world into cold war--the promptings of his national security adviser Brzezinski and Energy Secretary Schlesinger.

On the other hand, he has obviously not taken into consideration at all the voice of commonsense, which resounds throughout the United States; let us just mention Commerce Secretary J. Kreps, who has expressed her disagreement with the President's decision. Most representatives of the world of trade correctly believe that the new discriminatory limitations will primarily harm the United States itself. This is in fact quite clear--because it is the capitalist world that is in a crisis, not the socialist world. Obviously, Carter and his advisers have slightly overlooked the fact that the U.S. deficit has reached a record figure--$26.7 billion (according to the New York DAILY NEWS, this year's figure will be 30!) and that it would, therefore, be far wiser to increase exports, not to reduce them. The new discriminatory measure can turn against U.S. national interests; and this holds not only for the economic, but for the political sphere as well. It is no coincidence that the Washington POST voiced this concern when it unambiguously condemned Carter's step, warning: "By embarking on this road, we will merely reach a high level of tension..."

Yes, the concern is justified. Balancing on the verge of cold war can benefit no one, not even the United States. The consequences of doing so cannot even benefit the temporary master of the White House. An instrument of pressure similar to the one he has now chosen was used frequently in the past by adversaries of detente; frequently but always unsuccessfully. The only question is, when will Carter grasp that this time, too, he has released a quite treacherous kind of lightning--ball lightning, which could even roll up the heights of his Washington Olympus.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU250852Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegram to Egypt"]

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat, on the occasion of his country's national day.

On the same occasion, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated Ibrahim Kamil, foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIANS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU251529Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the Czechoslovak-Romanian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the Czechoslovak-Romanian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance we send you, the RCP Central Committee, and the Government and people of the Romanian Socialist Republic, cordial and comradely greetings in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all Czechoslovak people.

The conclusion of this significant document, after the victory of the socialist revolution in our countries, convincingly expressed the Czechoslovak and Romanian people's will and resolve to further develop, under new historical conditions, our traditional friendship and cooperation on new foundations, in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

During the past 30 years, the working people of our two countries have achieved, under the CPCZ's and the RCP's leadership, significant successes in building and developing the socialist society. It would have been impossible to achieve these results without close relations of friendship, alliance and cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP and between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, without the firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, and without the consolidating unity and deepening cooperation of socialist countries within the framework of the organizations of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

Permit us, esteemed comrades, to express on this occasion our deep conviction that, on this basis, the fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the RCP, between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, will continue to develop successfully, for the benefit of the people of both our countries, and of the cause of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

We wish you, all Romanian people, their workers class and the RCP many further successes in building socialism in your country.

HUSAK, OTHERS GREET CUBAN LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD260210Y Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 25, CETEKA--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal sent today a message of congratulations to First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers Fidel Castro on the occasion of his country's national day.

The message sent on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks says that this heroic act has its lasting place in the modern history of the struggle of the Cuban people for freedom and national independence.

It marked the beginning of revolutionary changes in the Cuban society, and opened the road for the construction of a new, just socialist society in Cuba.

"Thanks to the high-principled policy of the Communist Party of Cuba, consistently based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and close alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the Cuban people achieves today great successes in the implementation of the conclusions of the 1st party congress in the socialist construction of the country. Communists and all people of Socialist Czechoslovakia highly praise these successes and sincerely congratulate you", the message says.

The Cuban Republic as a member of the socialist community actively participates in the struggle for relaxation of tension, strengthening peace and friendship among nations and effectively contributes to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement and the heroic struggle of the revolutionary, national liberation forces against imperialist domination, it says.

Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra sent on this occasion a message of congratulations to member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, Vice President of the State Council and President of the National Assembly of People's Power Blas Roca. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek sent a message of congratulations to Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli. The Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee sent a message of congratulations to Cuban committees in defence of the revolution.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH JORDAN

LD241336Y Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 24, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak-Jordanian agreement signed these days is the first agreement concluded between the two states in the sphere of economic relations.

Under the agreement Czechoslovakia will export to Jordan mainly textiles, glassware, rolled material and engineering products. It will also construct in Jordan power plants, cement works and ceramic and leather processing plants.

BILAK PRESENTS AWARD TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER

LD260930Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today presented Antonin Vavrus, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the Department of International Affairs of the CPCZ Central Committee, [title as heard], with the "Order of the Republic." Present at the ceremony were Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee. This high state distinction was awarded to Comrade Vavrus by Gustav Husak, president of the republic, in recognition of his active lifelong political work for the construction of socialism in our country.

In the crisis-ridden period of 1968-1969, Comrade Vavrus naturally belonged to those members of the party who did not betray their communist convictions and who resolutely opposed the destructive activity of rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces.

PRAGUE SPECULATES ON CAUSES OF SINO-ALBANIAN RIFT

LD260242Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Peking recently recalled its advisers and specialists from Albania and terminated the stay of Albanian university students in China. Only some time ago such a report would have been a surprise but such is not the case today. A considerable cooling down of Albanian-Chinese relations occurred shortly after Mao's death, for Tirana relied on the so-called gang of four, particularly on Mao's wife, and was doublecrossed by the appointment of Hua Kuo-feng as Mao's successor.

Already at that time it was observed that the Albanian mass media did not carry a single line about this appointment. Contrary to all customs, the Albanian leadership failed to send an official congratulation to Hua Kuo-feng. Tirana spoke up only when Hua Kuo-feng started his drive against the so-called gang of four. To begin with, Tirana attacked sharply the Chinese theory of the so-called three worlds, a classless theory which divides the world into three competing groups and denies the differences between the socialist world and progressive national liberation movement on the one hand and the world of capitalism, racism and fascist oppression on the other. And quite recently Tirana condemned Peking for carrying out an antipeace and overtly warlike policy and entering into friendly relations with the most reactionary imperialist circles in the West. A short time ago Peking made a try to (?appease) its ally, the only one it had in Europe. A high-powered military delegation was sent to Tirana, but it failed.

What is then the main reason for the present Albanian-Chinese dispute? The logical conclusion is that the main subjective reason is that the present Albanian leadership, previously orientated on Mao and his wife, has been doublecrossed by Hua Kuo-feng's appointment and disagrees openly with the persecution of the so-called gang of four. In addition, Albania has begun to perceive the negative impact of the country's pro-Chinese orientation which has brought nothing good as far as the economy, culture and social development is concerned and internationally Albania is profoundly isolated. Albania was the only European country not to take part in the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation. On the other hand Tirana can see that Peking, which dissuades Albania from more lively contacts with the European countries not to speak of the socialist ones, is developing very lively contacts itself with, in particular, reactionary Atlantic circles in many countries. And not even the Albanian leadership can ignore this fact permanently. However, it would be premature to draw any hasty conclusions from this for despite this overt conflict with Peking Tirana persists in its own anti-Soviet positions.

OFFICIAL ANTHOLOGY ON EVENTS IN 1968 PUBLISHED

AU2513444Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jul 78 p 2 AU

["(AK)"-signed report: "Facts About the Year 1968: A New Volume of the RUDE PRAVO Library"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Department of Agitation and Propaganda and the RUDE PRAVO editorial office have prepared and published, as part of the RUDE PRAVO library, an anthology of documents and testimonies, entitled Facts About the Year 1968, which will appear shortly in bookshops and on newspaper stands. The anthology contains testimonies by Gustav Husak, Vasil Bilak, Lubomir Strougal, Alois Indra and other leading representatives of our party on the onslaught of rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces.

Also published in the anthology we find the letter of the five communist and workers parties to the CPCZ Central Committee, sent in July 1968 by the participants in the Warsaw conference, and the declaration of communist and workers parties of socialist countries of August 1968.

Further, the reader will find in this publication the letter sent to the Soviet people by the People's Militia's all-state rally in Prague-Ruzyne; the letter sent by the 99 Praga works employees; that sent by 40 former partisan commanders to their Soviet comrades-in-arms; and excerpts from letters sent by our citizens--communists, members of other political parties and people without party affiliation--to the CPCZ Central Committee and the RUDE PRAVO editorial office. These documents express concern over the developments in Czechoslovakia in 1968, as well as the resolve of principled Marxist-Leninists, loyal followers of socialism, to rise to the defense of the working people's socialist achievements and to support that portion of the party leadership that strove to ward off counterrevolution. They also express loyalty to proletarian and socialist internationalism and to the deep friendship and ardent relationship with the people of the Soviet Union and other allied socialist countries.

A number of materials in the brochure analyze the activity of counterrevolutionary and rightwing-opportunist forces. They show how the block of counterrevolutionaries and rightwing opportunists in the party was gradually being formed.

Toward the end of the anthology, we find statements of attitude formulated by the communist, workers and national liberation parties on the crisis in our party and society, and their stances regarding the internationalist assistance given by socialist countries to Czechoslovakia's people.

CAUSES, EFFECTS OF CONTEMPORARY REVISIONISM CITED

AU2517000Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 22 Jul 78 pp 2, 3 AU

[Article by Professor Ing Ladislav Hrzal, doctor of sciences; "To Fight for the Purity of our Doctrine; On Certain Questions of Contemporary Revisionism"]

[Excerpts] The present phase of world revolutionary development places increased demands on the ideological-political battle against all forms and manifestations of revisionism, which is playing an important role in the ideological struggle of the two world systems. Both the 25th CPSU Congress and the 15th CPCZ Congress stated that neither rightwing nor leftwing revisionism have laid down their arms on any account, and that the battle for the Marxist-Leninist foundations of the communist movement and against all attempts at distorting or misinterpreting them remains the international task of Marxist-Leninists throughout the world.

One of the basic causes producing revisionism is bourgeois society's social structure, which is undergoing constant changes and, from time to time, introducing changes into the structure of the workers class and the petit bourgeoisie and into the relations between social classes and political forces.

Such was also the case in our country. In characterizing the petty bourgeois trends and their advocates, the "lessons from the crisis-ridden development of the party and society" states: "In our country, the mistakes and shortcomings had even more serious consequences as the numerous petit bourgeois strata in rural areas and among the city population played a weighty role in the social structure of our society. [paragraph continues]

"These strata represented an emphatic political stream with great traditions, a strong organization and a distinct petit bourgeois ideology of nationalism, Masarykism and social democratism, an ideology deeply rooted and penetrating even among certain parts of the workers class." Likewise, the very fact of the growth of the workers movement--into which new workers strata are streaming--was a fertile medium for revisionism; all the more so, as not only workers--but the petit bourgeoisie as well are streaming into it, people not yet experienced in class battles, people who had not adopted socialist awareness and proletarian discipline but, on the contrary, had brought to the socialist movement all their petit bourgeois opinions, their reformist psychology and so forth.

In this period, the workers class and its political vanguard--the Marxist-Leninist party--have a pressing task: to reeducate the people whose origins lie in the petit bourgeoisie. If this task is fulfilled inadequately, the petit bourgeois elements--as Lenin pointed out time and again--begin to "rear" the workers class according to their own ideas, infecting it with petit bourgeois opinions and prejudices and disintegrating its party. Imperialism is striving to make use of petit bourgeois waverings for its own benefit; it is especially making use of nationalism, as we witnessed in 1968 in our country. With the aid of nationalism, spread by the revisionists, the imperialists are trying to provoke outbursts of disagreement among individual socialist countries, so that the "erosion" of their social relations could be alleviated; they are trying to undermine the strength of socialist states, the leading role of Marxist-Leninist parties, and the role of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The dialectics of world development is such that contemporary imperialism tolerates, and sometimes--as in 1968 in our country--even directly supports socialism with its strategic plans, which are aimed at breaking up the revolutionary movement; but of course, it supports the "national" kind of socialism, the so-called "socialism with a human face" or "democratic socialism."

In fact, the imperialists are well aware that all these revisionist "socialisms" are primarily aimed against real socialism. They therefore orient themselves toward supporting all centripetal nationalist, revisionist trends, the strong basis of which is the petit bourgeois element. Thus, it is only logical that after revisionism was defeated in our country, after April 1969, the various stars and superstars of the so-called Prague Spring, who had been assiduously reforming socialism here, began their activity as open enemies in the propaganda centers and press organs of imperialism in the West.

Our own experience has convinced us that in all serious questions of world outlook, in all basic questions of the society's development, the revisionist "creative Marxists" merely repeated, in fact, the precepts and theories of comtemporary bourgeois social theory. In evaluating social phenomena, neither rightwing nor leftwing revisionists adhere to the class approach.

To both rightwing and leftwing revisionism, the spirit of Leninist party-mindedness is foreign; the Leninist norms of party life and the principle of democratic centralism in the party's structure go against the grain of their substantially bourgeois way of thinking. They propagated--at first covertly, and then quite openly--the bourgeois democratic system of the pre-Munich bourgeois democratic republic. They made use of mistakes in implementation of the party's leading role in building our country. Thus, Lenin's knowledge was again confirmed: one's own mistakes and shortcomings, the inability to solve new problems in time and to provide answers to new questions, this is the fertile medium of revisionism.

In our country, the revisionists are striving to prove that "democratic socialism", complemented "creatively" by Masarykite abstract humanism and its entire ideology, stands closest to Marx' doctrine on socialism. [paragraph continues]

Even today, after their attempts had quite logically failed, some of them are trying--with the imperialists' money--to deceive the workers movement in the West, presenting themselves as socialists. The "Czechoslovak model of socialism" is meant to serve for this purpose. However, the practice, this great uncoverer of self-deceit and blindness, has quite convincingly proved who these ideologists of "democratic socialism with a human face" are and what their main concern is.

It would be naive to believe that revisionism can be defeated once and for all. As long as capitalism exists, it will continue striving to use revisionism for its own benefit; it will search for "new" theories to help achieve the unachievable, which is to prove that Marxist-Leninist ideology is unscientific, obsolete and invalid, and to turn world development away from its socialist path, thus preventing its own downfall.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CZECHS, SLOVAKS CONSIDERED

AU251709Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Academician Milos Gosiorovsky article: "The Traditions of Mutual Relations Between the Czechs and the Slovaks"]

[Excerpts] The victory of the national and democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia, the beginnings of which lay in the Slovak national uprising, established prerequisites for the liberation of relations between the Czechs and the Slovaks from all misunderstandings introduced by the bourgeoisie. For the first time, the Slovak people were able to fully develop their national endeavors. With the assistance of the Czech workers class and the Czech intelligentsia, the reorganization of economically backward Slovakia was begun. But it was particularly the working people's victory over the reaction in February 1948 that meant the elimination of the share which the last remnants of the Czech and Slovak bourgeoisie held of political and economic power and that made it possible to begin the final consolidation of relations between the two extremely close fraternal peoples.

The full legislative solution of fraternal relations between the Czechs and the Slovaks through the form of socialist federation, established by the constitutional law of October 1968, placed these relations on the highest level: On the one hand, a stormy and all-round development of the two peoples is now taking place, while on the other, it is due precisely to this stormy development, under the banner of internationalism, that we have an even greater convergence of the peoples, who are increasingly influencing and enriching each other. It is understandable that, even though this process of mutual influencing and enrichment between the socialist peoples is being enacted not only within the closed framework of our federal state but in line with the intensive relations among the closest peoples of the entire socialist community, this process is, nevertheless, greatly facilitated by the extreme proximity of the Czech and Slovak peoples, the Czech and Slovak languages and their common federal state life.

This is especially due to the fact that, in our federal fatherland, the ruling class is the workers class, to which all and any national enmity is foreign; on the contrary, in relations among all peoples, this class follows the principles of proletarian internationalism. It is also due to the fact that the leading force of the Czech and Slovak peoples is the united political party of the Czech and Slovak workers class--the CPCZ, which safeguards the unity of the common federal state and its nationalities; not only of the Czechs and Slovaks but of Hungarians, Ukrainians, Poles and Germans as well. The CPCZ safeguards this unity through the uniform management of federal bodies, particularly the uniform statewide planning and management of economy, and, above all, through the uniform state ideology of Marxism-Leninism, which has become the foundation of both political and economic life and the culture of the Czech and Slovak peoples and other CSSR nationalities.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN COAL PRODUCTION, NEEDS NOTED

AU260925Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 20 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial article signed (LIK): "On Topical Theme; Miners' Word"]

[Excerpts] Miners, Heroes of Socialist Labor and trade union representatives met in Prague at the end of June with Federal Minister of Fuel and Power V. Ehrenberger, to consult on how to make the best use of working initiative and how to fulfill this year's planned production tasks. In many respects the meeting yielded impetuses, for they did not merely talk about the so-called objective difficulties which make coal miners' life unpleasant, but also about problems with which the miners themselves have to come to grips.

The conclusions and the documents of the 15th CPCZ Congress were fully justified in emphasizing the first rate importance of smoothly supplying our national economy with fuels and energy. After all, without electricity we would not be able to fulfill all plans for the Czechosolvak economy, and thus, to continue the further development of our generous social program. In the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan we succeeded in fulfilling the planned volume of coal extraction--although this needed considerable exertion, the aid of a number of extraordinary measures and, particularly, the miners' tremendous selflessness and initiative. However, since the beginning of this year, extraction conditions have become ever more complicated, and, at the same time, it is no exaggeration to say that our demands for energy have been increasing from one day to the next.

What is the cause of these difficulties? Undoubtedly, the most important one is that the capacities of both our surface and deep mines no longer match our ever increasing demands, and the miners have therefore been extracting coal practically at the limit of their possibilities. In the open-pit brown coal mines, the miners must often make up for the deficits in production caused by the belated opening of new facilities; in the underground mines, it is only with difficulty that they have been coping with the ever more complicated geological and tectonic conditions at greater depths, accompanied, for example, by difficulties with ventilation and so forth. The unfavorable, rainy weather in June has added to these problems as well, at least as regards the decisive brown coal open-pit mines: In the waterlogged terrain, the extraction of coal resembled fishing in a pond....

As the discussion revealed, many difficulties also stem from inadequately organized work in the mines, from the shortage of spare parts, an irresponsible attitude by some suppliers from other sectors of the national economy and so forth. The rectification of the aforementioned shortcomings and the creation of the best possible conditions for the miners' extraction of coal form the number one topical task, especially in this summer period, which will decide how successfully we master this year's winter.

USE OF 'GROSS' HECTARE GRAIN YIELDS CRITICIZED

AU251714Y Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Dr Jan Sedlak article in the column "Our Commentary": "Honest Weight"]

[Excerpts] Let us recall last year's harvest, because last year some agricultural enterprises resorted to the less than favorable practice of suddenly beginning to compute "gross" and "net" hectare yields.

What is a "gross" hectare yield? Does it give a true and exact picture of the amount of grain which was actually harvested? Every agronomist, every harvest combine driver and every agricultural worker in general knows very well that this is not the case. Let us consider that, in practice, the so-called gross grain yields were computed as transported by the combines, that is, including weeds and superfluous water.

It is logical that there is a noticeable difference between the amount of grain in this form and the amount which remains after processing; sometimes the difference is smaller, sometimes greater--depending on weather and local conditions. But no matter whether the difference is small or large, it is there and cannot be ignored or overlooked, because we would only be deceiving ourselves. We cannot bake bread and pastry or make fodder mixture from weeds and superfluous water. For this purpose, we can only count on grain in its honest net weight.

Life is such that human weaknesses sometimes influence the course of events. Computing the gross yields is an expression of human weakness. One or the other leading worker or this or that agricultural enterprise wants to show off and boast with high yields and overtrump the others.

If such an effort is solidly based, it is laudable, as an expression of healthy socialist competitiveness. But if somebody wants to show off with record results based on various mathematical tricks, then his action has nothing in common with socialist competition and socialist ethics and, what is more, is very harmful. In this case, it would be computing grain that does not actually exist. One of the principles of this year's harvest should be to insure a registration that will provide true and precise information on the amount of harvested grain.

BRIEFS

CROP DAMAGE IN SLOVAKIA--Rain in Slovakia is delaying the harvest of fodder, which is deteriorating in quality. Further, the water-logged fields do not add to the quality of potatoes. Almost 40 percent of the grain areas have been flattened by rain, and in some districts--such as Lucenec, Velky Krtis, Nove Zamky, Levice, Topolcany, Vranov, Prievidza, Kosice and others--the situation is even worse. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 22 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

SUNFLOWER SEED PRODUCTION--Czechoslovak research institutes have concluded that up to 40,000 tons of sunflowers could be grown in Slovakia annually, thus saving a considerable sum of foreign currencies. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 21 Jul 78 p 3 AU]

COMPUTER CENTER INAUGURATED--A computer center went into operation in the North Bohemian fat-processing enterprise in Usti Nad Labem on 19 July. The center, which will serve all nine enterprises of the fat-processing industry, is equipped with the third generation EC-1040 computer, made in the GDR by the Robotron enterprise. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

CSSR-GDR CURRENCY PROTOCOL--Negotiations between CSSR Deputy Finance Minister Mirko Svoboda and GDR Deputy Finance Minister Rolf Mager on some monitary-financial questions between the CSSR and the GDR was concluded with the signing of a protocol in Prague on Thursday. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD252138Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1759 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR will continue to contribute to the further development of fruitful cooperation with Cuba, to the advantage of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of the all-round consolidation of the socialist community of states. This is stressed in a cordially worded congratulatory message sent by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers, on the 25th anniversary of the national uprising of 26 July.

The message states, inter alia: "The selfless support which Cuba, together with other socialist fraternal states, gives those peoples struggling for national and social liberation encourages confidence in the strength of socialism. It strengthens anti-imperialist forces and their unity throughout the world. Cuba can be proud of its still growing international authority with complete justification."

The message goes on: "The socialist Republic of Cuba is a firm and reliable part of the community of socialist states and contributes greatly toward consolidating its power and solidarity."

The message continues: "During the coming days, the delegates of democratic and progressive young people throughout the world will be meeting to take part in the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana, capital of socialist Cuba. This demonstrates the high esteem in which socialist Cuba, and its young people--educated by the communist party--are held, and the inspiration offered by the courage, the revolutionary enthusiasm and thirst for action of the heroes of Moncada. We can say with joy and satisfaction that relations between our fraternal parties, states and peoples are developing very successfully."

TELEGRAM SENT ON POLISH REPUBLIC'S 34TH ANNIVERSARY

AU250900Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Jul 78 p 1 AU

["GDR state telegram on 34th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to Comrade Prof Dr Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman of the Polish People's Republic, to Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman of the Polish People's Republic, Warsaw.

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR we convey to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and all working people of your country most cordial greetings and congratulations on the 34th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

Under the tested leadership of the PZPR, the fraternal Polish people have created with diligence and verve a strong socialist state that is successfully developing and which occupies a respected place in the community of fraternal socialist countries.

Together with you, we wholeheartedly rejoice over the important successes through which the communists and all working people of the Polish People's Republic are implementing the decisions of the Seventh PZPR Congress. These successes give splendid evidence of the creative power of the workers class, the working peasantry and the intelligentsia of People's Poland and their firm unity with the Marxist-Leninist party. The building of the developed socialist society in the Polish People's Republic is, at the same time, a substantial contribution to increasing the strength and cohesion of the socialist community. In unbreakable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, the Polish People's Republic is actively and successfully participating in implementation of a coordinated peace policy. It has acquired thereby a high reputation and a great authority among all progressive and peace-loving peoples of the world.

Full of joy and satisfaction, we can state that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation, based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism, between the SED and the PZPR, and between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic are constantly deepening to the benefit of our peoples. With the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 28 May, 1977, which is already beginning to bear fruit in the life of our two fraternal peoples, the relations between our socialist neighbor states were lifted to a higher level and the main directions for trustful and close cooperation were determined for a long time to come.

As a sincere friend and loyal ally of People's Poland, the GDR will continue to work to the best of its ability to deepen the fraternal alliance between our socialist neighbor states and to draw our peoples closer together. We are solemnly celebrating, together with you, the 34th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. We wish you, dear comrades, the workers class and all working peoples of the Polish People's Republic good health, inexhaustible energy and new successes in your work for the welfare and prosperity of People's Poland, and for the triumph of our common cause of peace and of socialism.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman.

HEINZ HOFFMANN ATTENDS NAVAL LAUNCHING CEREMONY

LD260150Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A new vessel for the national navy was put into service today with a military ceremony. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister for national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, stressed that this ship demonstrated the socialist community's ability to develop and introduce into the armed forces at any time all weapons necessary to secure peace. The modern coastal protection ship was constructed at Soviet docks. [passage indistinct] Minister Heinz Hoffmann thanked the USSR for its internationalistic support and all workers, engineers and scientists for the good quality of their work.

NATO NAVAL EXERCISES NEAR SCANDINAVIA CRITICIZED

LD260042Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Knut Henssler commentary]

[Text] Big NATO naval exercises are taking place this week in Norway's northern waters. U.S., Canadian, British, FRG, Portuguese, Norwegian and Netherlands warships are taking part. Knut Henssler supplies some background information:

A West German radio correspondent yesterday described the West NATO naval exercises off Norway as "pure routine." Are they really? Many observers are inclined to think differently. The circumstances and background against which they are taking place suggest that this is the first application of NATO's offensive strategy, as adopted by all 15 NATO countries at the NATO Council meeting in Washington at the end of May. This long-term program provides for strengthening NATO's flanks. It refers to the modernization of nuclear weapons equipment and aims to strengthen the nuclear and conventional fighting power and the combat preparedness of NATO forces in forward areas, i.e. those bordering on the socialist countries.

So the present North Atlantic exercise is not just routine but forms part of a whole series of exercises in this region and other areas which will follow each other in quick succession. The highlight will be NATO's autumn maneuver, starting on 6 September, with 200,000 soldiers taking part from the North Cape to the Mediterranean. This concentration of NATO war exercises prompts experts to speak of the possibility of conflict situations arising. The fact is that many of these exercises are being held in close proximity to socialist countries. During the last NATO autumn maneuver, air force formations were only 2 to 5 minutes flying time away from the GDR border. The tone of the commentaries, which usually accompany the exercises, indicates that NATO is heating up the situation. The present exercise off Norway is being accompanied by the most somber assertions of an enormous arms buildup by the USSR and Moscow's increasing military presence in the Scandinavian region. To be sure, not a word is said about the USSR's consistent policy of disarmament, including the recent new proposals put forward at the UN General Assembly. It is not the Warsaw Pact but NATO that has been stepping up its activities in northern Europe for some 2 years.

Not only have the number, scope and duration of its maneuvers increased; other facts show that NATO is increasing its pressure on the Nordic countries. Norway has discontinued its 30-year practice of not allowing FRG forces on its territory. Denmark and Norway, the two Scandinavian NATO members, have been urged to raise their military budgets by 3 percent per year. The NATO base at Keflavik in Iceland is to be modernized. NATO supporters in Norway and elsewhere have increased their pressure to station nuclear weapons in Norway. All these are danger signs which alarm many elements in the population of northern Europe and cause them to take counteraction.

So all the facts indicate that NATO is proceeding in purposeful and concentrated fashion, to put its new, long-term program into action. As in other regions, so in Scandinavia it is becoming clear that NATO is still planning for increased confrontation, and not for military detente.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Berlin (ADN)--The Bulgarian Fatherland Front delegation, headed by Georgi Andreev, secretary of the National Council of the socialist people's movement of the fraternal country, concluded its GDR visit on Friday. During its 1-week stay in the GDR, the delegation visited Gera Bezirk and familiarized itself with the work of the National Front of the GDR for improving citizens' housing and living conditions. During a final talk at the Secretariat of the National Council of the National Front, the guests gave a detailed report on the Bulgarian Fatherland Front's topical tasks in supporting the housing construction program, in saving energy, as well as its tasks in agriculture. The interlocutors stressed the great usefulness of the close and fraternal cooperation of the two socialist people's movements. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

EUROPEAN SECURITY TALKS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION BEGIN

LD251215Y Budapest MTI in English 1122 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 25, (MTI)--The official discussions between the delegations of the Hungarian and Soviet National Committees of European Security and Cooperation started today in the Budapest headquarters of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The Soviet and the Hungarian delegations are headed by the chairmen of the committees, A.P. Shitikov and Gyula Kallai, respectively.

During the talks the delegations exchanged views on issues related with European security, analyzed some timely question of the international situation with special regard to deepening the policy of detente and outlined the social organizations' tasks in mobilizing the public. The delegates informed each other of the activity of their committees and of their international work.

GYENES LEADS PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO CUBA

LD250908Y Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 25, (MTI)--At the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and the Government of the Cuban Republic, a Hungarian party and government delegation, headed by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP CC, left for Havana to attend commemorations marking the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. The delegation includes Sandor Jakab, member of the HSWP CC and department head at the CC, Jeno Jakus, Hungary's ambassador to Cuba, who will join the delegation in Havana.

YOUTH DELEGATION TO CUBA ASSEMBLES FOR FAREWELL MEETING

LD251154Y Budapest MTI in English 0616 GMT 25 July 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MTI)--The 450-strong Hungarian delegation bound for the 11th meeting of the world's students and youth in Havana was met Monday afternoon in front of parliament building in Budapest by a mob of 7,000 young ones.

The (?Presidium) of the ceremonial farewell meeting included Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP CC, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Young Communists' League, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and several leading personalities of the social and mass organizations, as well as the armed forces. Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, Budapest ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, was also there.

On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Miklos Ovari delivered a farewell speech. Then, in the name of the delegation heading for Cuba, Laszlo Marothy bade farewell to those staying here.

"These one and a half years of preparation for the 11th meeting of the world's students and youth prove convincingly enough that the success of the festival is a great concern of the Hungarian people and the Hungarian youth," said Laszlo Marothy. "Answering the call of KISZ (Communist Yough League of Hungary) over one million people joined the so called VIT-shift (VIT--short for the World Youth Meeting) to mark Lenin's birthday. The young ones' enthusiasm overtook the older workers too, who, joining hands with their young colleagues, met their pledges just as well.

The noble thoughts of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship find a fertile soil in our country. The devoted enthusiasm of two hundred thousands of students, workers and soldiers familiarized millions with the ideal of the world meeting and with socialist Cuba."

"We are going to the first free socialist country of America," stressed in the end of his speech the first secretary of KISZ. "We are going to a country which has refused to make compromise with Yankee imperialism, and has been defying a suffocating economic blocade for 20 years and been tackling numerous difficulties ever since. To that country we go where proletarian internationalism is being taken just too seriously also in practice, and the soldiers of which country obeyed the calling and went to fight for freedom and social progress with real arms in Angola and Ethiopia."

Finally Laszlo Marothy ensured the Central Committee of the HSWP and the whole of the Hungarian people, that the delegation is regarding its participation at the meeting of the world's students and youth an important political mission.

Ovari Address

LD2511562 Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 24 (MTI)--In his address delivered at the ceremonial farewell meeting staged in honour of the Hungarian delegation leaving for the Havana 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, underlined, among other things, that the Hungarian society had been following with great interest the one-and-a-half-year process of preparation for the world festival, and now, when the solemn moment of farewell and departure arrived, the love and trust of the whole Hungarian people and that of the Hungarian youth would accompany the delegation on its long journey.

"The delegation of the Hungarian youth," he said, "can speak with well-justified pride of the achievements of the work and struggle characteristic of these three decades elapsed since the liberation. They should also speak of the obstacles we had to overcome in our way, and not be silent of the fact that progress requires hard efforts also in our days. The greatest help we can give to those young ones who come from non-socialist countries is our telling them of the results of our work and the experiences of our struggle."

The firm alliance of the working class and other labouring classes of our society, the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party that reflects both the daily and the long-term interests of the people, the mutual trust between the party and the people which finds (?renewal) in the everyday work, and our achievements so far in socialist building are the main tokens of our coming successes."

"For un internationalism and solidarity with the struggle of other peoples are not only moral command, but also a political attitude which takes into account the fundamental interests of our people," said Miklos Ovari, adding that "fostering an extensive development of the Hungarian-Soviet friendship belong to the major tasks or the Hungarian foreign policy, as well as friendship and cooperation with the brotherly socialist countries, and the action-related solidarity with the struggles of the international working class and the national liberation movements. The socialist countries including Hungary stand up for the peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems, and for the protection of the world's peace."

"It is under the auspices of peaceful coexistence that we foster our relations with those capitalist countries too, which are willing to cooperate on the basis of respecting each other's interests, non-interference into each other's internal affairs and mutual benefits. We are seeking genuine and honest cooperation with all these responsibly-thinking political factors who admit that there is no other option for mankind but peaceful coexistence," Miklos Ovari emphasized.

"At the Havana festival, the delegates of the Hungarian youth should express the solidarity of our people with the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world. They should convey the sympathy of the Hungarian people with the Chilean people who fight the dictatorship of Pinochet and demand freedom for the patriots suffering in the junta's jails and in concentration camps. They should demand the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis and the abolishment of the South African racist regimes. Tell all that our people, our youth sympathize with the people's and young ones who fight for their social rise, for progress against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and fascism," Miklos Ovari concluded his address.

KADAR, LOSONCZI, LAZAR SEND GREETING TO CASTRO

LD250158Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 25 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, sent a cable of greetings to Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and President of the Council of State of the Cuban Republic, on the occasion of the Cuban national day, the 25th anniversary of the attack against the Moncada army post and the day of the national revolt.

On the occasion of the anniversary, Antal Apro, the president of the National Assembly, expressed good wishes in a telegram to Blas Roca, chairman of the People's Power National Assembly of the Cuban Republic.

HARVEST PROBLEMS CONTINUE AMIDST ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS

County Situation

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Jul 78 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] The best durum wheat grows in Bekes County. The area to be harvested amounts to 136,000 hectares. Of this, the harvesting of the winter barley--3 percent of the area--has been completed. Wheat has been harvested in only a few places. Samples have been taken and inspected to determine quality. It was found that the degree of maturity was good and the glutten content of the wheat was outstanding. Unfortunately, 70 percent of the wheat in this county was flattened to such an extent that it can be harvested only if the combines approach it head on. In some low, wet areas it has to be hand cut.

Similar reports have been received from Szolnok County. So far it has been impossible to work a single, continuous 10-hour shift. Although only 4 percent of the wheat has been harvested, harvesting of winter barley is 91 percent completed, that of rape, 95 percent. Straw has been cleared off 4,400 hectares, soil cultivation performed on 3,600 hectares and catch crops--beans, cucumbers and cabbage--planted on 2,000 hectares.

Information from the Transdanubian counties, Somogy, Tolna and Veszprem, reveals that crops here, too, are late in maturing. To date only 50 percent of the good rape crop has been gathered in. The farms are technically well prepared and could wind up harvesting in 13 to 14 days were it not for the rain. In Somogy it rained 7 days out of the 2 weeks suitable for harvesting. All the winter barley is now in and the cutting of fodder wheat stands at 4-5 percent.

Last year such work was 37 percent completed at this time. Driers are working around the clock. In some counties it has been necessary to mount catepillar treads on the combines so they can operate on the super-saturated soil.

Additional County Reportage

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 WA

[Excerpts] Baranya has completed the harvest of winter barley. The crop is somewhat better than in other years. The Boly producer cooperative gathered in an above average crop of 60 quintals per hectare. Although 50 more combines are working than in 1977, only 10 percent of the wheat has been cut. The field work-coordinating committee of Komarom County states that the winter barley harvest will be completed by the end of the week. Nevertheless, most of this work remains to be done; county farms suffered wind and hail damage during the past few days. The grain has been 60 - 70 percent flattened. In Fejer County 30 percent of the grain has been laid flat; on 8 percent of the 87,000 hectares the grains are lying completely horizontal, prolonging work time by 1 and ½ weeks.

To date, only 210 carloads of grains, of which 127 carloads are winter barley, have been harvested in Bacs-Kiskun County. Wind and rain have flattened 35 percent of the wheat, 50 - 60 percent of the winter barley and rye, and 30 percent of the spring barley and oats. According to latest reports, 67.7 percent of the winter barley and 7.4 percent of the wheat, 7,628 and 7,222 hectares respectively, have been cut. Harvesting of bread wheat will not really begin until next week. Szolnok County reports that the quality of bread wheat is outstanding and that yields exceed those of last year.

The ground in Vas County is so wet and the air is so cool that the wheat there has not yet hardened. Harvesting is expected to begin in the middle of next week, weather permitting.

Wheat Harvesting

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jul 78 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] Wheat in the southern parts of the country is ready to be harvested. Early maturing varieties such as libellula can now be harvested even in Borsod County. Work is difficult; a substantial percentage of the late-ripened grain is lying down. Such grain reduces the performance of the threshers by 30 - 40 percent. Good weather on Monday brought over 1,000 combines into the fields of Szolnok County, one of the country's largest growers of wheat. In the course of a 17 July report, Jeno Vancsa, deputy minister of agriculture and food, stated: "So far, on a nationwide basis, 81 percent of the winter barley, 4.5 percent of the rye and triticale and exactly 10 percent of the wheat have been harvested." This compares with 50 percent of the wheat harvested in 1977. There are no delays in the delivery of the grain. The meeting of the interportfolio committee at which Vancsa spoke found that this year's harvest calls for additional rapid and efficient central and local measures. The supply of parts and fuel must be improved. Transportation facilities must give priority to the needs of agriculture. In response to this requirement, the shipment of chemical fertilizers has been speeded up over the past few days. Water-logged fields must be drained as soon as possible. Combine operators from industry and the armed forces have been sent to help with the harvesting.

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS 21 JULY

AU2515407 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz in reply to the address by the dean of the diplomatic corps in Warsaw on 21 July in connection with Polish National Day]

[Excerpt] Sir, you have drawn attention to certain elements of the international situation, saying they require all countries to promote a joint commitment to peace, security and disarmament. We share this view. Activities for the sake of peace, detente in international relations, disarmament and the concordant coexistence of nations are to us a basic function of our state.

Our activities in the international arena are being governed by this task. Our friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states; the development of our political and economic relations with the nonalined and developing countries; and our favorably developing relations with states of different systems are serving this goal. People's Poland wants to cooperate and will continue to cooperate in favor of peace with all the states seeking the same goal.

We believe that now when dangerous hotbeds are still a feature of the international situation and when attempts are being renewed to spread confrontation in various ways of relations among states, the efforts to extend the zone of mutual understanding and cooperation in order to solve the key problems of the present times are particularly important.

It is our common duty and responsibility to be certain that the development of the world follows the path leading to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence as a binding norm of international relations. For this reason we are for effective measures to check the arms race, to gradually reduce the amassed arsenals of mass destruction weapons until they are fully eliminated and to progressively reduce the military concentration in central Europe. We ask for intensified diplomatic efforts to remove from the political map of the world the dangerous hotbeds still existing in the Middle East and in Africa.

We are trying to make our own contribution to the consolidation of peace and cooperation. Through unilateral actions and through our relations with other states, we are implementing the CSCE final act. We view this implementation as an instrument of the consolidation of international detente, which is a condition for the success of our plans for national development. Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist partners, we are contributing to multilateral negotiations serving disarmament and the consolidation of detente. We are taking militant action in the spirit of peace and cooperation in the UN forum.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOVIET MINISTER ZVEREV

LD2422007 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 24 July, PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz received today Soviet Minister Sergey Zverev now on a visit to Poland. They discussed selected issues related to further economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Also present during the talks were Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Minister of Electro-Engineering Industry Aleksander Kopec.

LUKASZEWICZ ATTENDS WARSAW YOUTH FEDERATION MEETING

LD232356Y Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 July, PAP--A plenary meeting of the main council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, FSZMP, met in Warsaw today. The meeting was attended among others, by delegates for the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Havana and the crew of the spacecraft "Soyuz-30." During the meeting, representatives of Poland's younger generation, who are leaving for the great meeting of progressive youth of the world, were bidden official farewell.

Present at the meeting was alternative member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CC, Jerzy Lukaszewicz. During the meeting, the cosmonauts Vladmir Shatalov, Petr Klimuk, Miroslaw Hermaszewski and Zenon Jankowski were decorated with J. Krasicki Gold Distinctions.

During the meeting, Jerzy Lukaszewicz took the floor saying that it was the wish of the party leadership, Political Bureau and personally the 1st secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek that Poland representatives successfully fulfilled their duties at the Havana festival. Referring to the distinctions confered upon the Soviet and Polish cosmonauts, secretary of the PUWP CC stressed that it was another proof of respect and esteem for the [word indistinct] and great achievement. Secretary of the PUWP CC expressed his conviction that the Polish youth movement should cultivate, as it has been so far, such features among young people as devotion to the idea of socialism and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, fortitude and brave persistence and consistence. During the meeting, Commander Miroslaw Hermanszewski accepted an invitation to attend the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students as an honorary guest.

YOUTH LEADER STATES OBJECTIVES FOR HAVANA FESTIVAL

LD232050Y Warsaw PAP in English 1734 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 July, PAP--"We leave for Havana with a deep conviction that the festival will be an unequivocal manifestation of the anti-imperialist solidarity of the world youth in the struggle for peace, friendship and progress. Our preparations for the festival have confirmed that we are a strong link in the anti-imperialist activity of the world youth," stated chairman of chief council of the Federation of the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth and chairman of "Havana 78" Polish festival committee, Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, in an interview for PAP.

"In Havana, we shall popularize the essence of the initiative on educating the younger generation in the spirit of peace put forth by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 29th UN session. We shall give our political and moral support to the nations and the youth struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and reactionary forces, and for national, social and economic independence. We shall give our support to the nations and the youth of Chile, Vietnam, Palestine, Angola, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia," he continued.

"Our activity will serve to strengthen the unity of the progressive youth movement. Our chances to achieve our goal are big as we are united with the Lenin Komsomol and other youth organizations from the socialist countries. Those are our natural and closest allies. The ideological unity of our organizations places us in the avant-garde of forces struggling for peace, friendship and justice. We shall actively participate in all trends of the political debate at the festival.

We have been charged with special duties as the organizer of festival's major discussion to be held under the motto of "Youth and Students in Struggle for Peace Worldwide, Detente, Security and International Cooperation, Curbing the Arms Race and the Complete and Universal Disarmament." "We shall also take part in the implementation of the festival's rich cultural programme," Mr Trebaczkiewicz underlined.

SOVIET BALTIC FLEET ARRIVES IN GDYNIA

LD211737Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A group of ships of the Soviet Baltic Fleet arrived in Gdynia yesterday on a 5-day friendship visit. Among them are the cruiser October Revolution and two patrol ships. The group of ships is under the command of Vice Admiral Vladimir Sidorov, commander in chief of the Soviet Baltic Fleet.

At the Kosciuszko Quay the Soviet seamen were greeted by the command of the Polish Navy led by Vice Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn. A representative company of the navy was also present.

The commander of the Baltic fleet of the land of the Soviets paid visits to the leadership of Gdansk Province and Gdynia and to the naval command.

KANIA ATTENDS SHIP LAUNCHING CEREMONY IN GDYNIA

LD242340Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The launching of the second in a series of 116,000 ton ships, the largest built in Polish shipyards, took place today at the drydock of the Komuna Paruska Shipyard in Gdynia. The large oil and ore transporter built for the Soviet Union was named Marshal Govorov, after one of the commanders of the heroic defense of Leningrad in the Great Patriotic War. Stanislaw Kania, member of the PZPR Politburo, and Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, took part in the launching ceremony. Viktoria Aristova, the ambassador's wife, performed the christening ceremony.

The following also participated in the launching ceremony: Vice Admiral Vladimir Sidorov, commander of the Soviet Baltic Fleet; Vice Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, commander of the Polish Navy; and six Polish citizens who participated in the defense of Leningrad during World War II.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON CUBA'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

LD260850Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Today, Cuba is celebrating the 25th anniversary of its July revolution. On this occasion Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory message to the leader of socialist Cuba, Fidel Castro.

BRIEFS

PIOTRKOW TRYBUNALSKI PARTY PLENUM--The 14 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Piotrkow Trybunalski discussed the tasks to strengthen social discipline and good order in the voivodship and stressed that, despite favorable achievements in this regard, "many negative features such as alcoholism, waste of social property and violations of wage discipline continue to exist." The plenum was attended by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Prosecutor General Lucjan Czubinski; and Citizens' Militia Commander Stanislaw Zaczkowski. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU251955Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/7/1978--The 25th anniversary of the Cuban national insurrection was marked in Bucharest on July 25 in the afternoon by a festive meeting organized by the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP.

Speaking of the significance of the celebrated event, Nicolae Nicolaescu, minister of health, stressed that the victory of the Cuban revolution opened up the way to deep-going transformations in the country's political and social life, for starting the construction of the socialist system. In spite of the plottings and sabotage actions of contrarevolutionaries, in spite of the economic and political blockade promoted by the imperialist circles, the Cuban peoples, under the leadership of its communist party, enjoying the solidarity and support of the socialist countries, of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces the world over, heroically defended their revolutionary gains, their national independence and sovereignty, also starting the complex work of socialist construction.

The speaker then emphasized the close relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Cuba, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cuba, grounded on the Marxist-Leninist principles of independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance, international solidarity. In this context, the Romanian minister pointed out that the decisive factor in the positive evolution of the Romanian-Cuban relations were the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro. In the spirit of the understandings established on the occasion, he said, the Romanian-Cuban relations amplified and diversified, both on a party and state line, in the interest of our peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The good Romanian-Cuban relations and their upward and fruitful evolution were also emphasized by Humberto Castello, Bucharest ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, who said: We express our wish that the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Cuba strengthen continually, that the relations of collaboration between our countries and peoples amplify ever more.

OPREA-LED DELEGATION CONDUCTS TALKS IN PRC

AU251745Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The Romanian Government delegation led by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, which is visiting the PRC had talks with a PRC Government delegation led by Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, as well as with Tang Ko, minister of metallurgical industry; Chou Tzu-chien, first minister of machine building; Sun Ching-wen, minister of chemical industry; and Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power.

During their talks the two sides examined opportunities to develop relations of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the spirit of the agreement and understandings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council.

BRITISH CONSERVATIVE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU251956Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/7/1978--A delegation of the Conservative Party of Great Britain, led by Lord Bessborough, arrived in Bucharest in the afternoon of July 25, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF].

The same day, Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the SUF National Council, had an interview with the delegation of the British Conservative Party. They approached some aspects related to the two political organizations' current concerns. Both sides expressed the wish that the relations between the Socialist Unity Front and the British Conservative Party develop further on, to the benefit of the two peoples, in support of the lofty demands of cooperation, security and peace in Europe and the world over.

MORE ON SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

Giosan Hosts Dinner

AU242233Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1957 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/7/1978--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, gave a dinner for the delegation of the Spanish parliament, on July 24. The guests included Aneta Spornic, vice-chairman of the GNA, ministers, chairman of GNA commissions, deputies. The ambassador of Spain to Romania also attended.

Meeting With Burtica, Others

AU251650Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 25 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had a meeting with the Spanish parliamentary delegation led by Antonio Hernandez Gil, Cortes president, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The two sides examined the evolution of Romanian-Spanish economic cooperation, as well as opportunities for developing this cooperation in the future. They also examined new concrete ways and means to give an impetus to bilateral economic cooperation and cooperation in third markets in fields of common interest and to expand and diversify trade exchange.

The Spanish parliamentarians also met with Ingelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry, and with Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

CEAUSESCU, MANESCU CONGRATULATE POLISH COUNTERPARTS

AU241359Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary,

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic,

To Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Dear comrades, on the 34th anniversary of Poland's national day, we extend warm congratulations and a cordial message of friendship to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

The communists and working people in our country follow with great interest and highly assess the outstanding results attained by the fraternal Polish people, under PZPR leadership, in implementing the targets set by the 7th PZPR Congress and second national conference, along the road of building the developed socialist society and raising Poland onto new peaks of progress and socialist civilization.

We express particular satisfaction with the ever growing development of traditional Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and cooperation, which are expanding in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, of the joint declaration and other agreements concluded during our fruitful talks. We are determined to act in the future, too, to strengthen and deepen the fraternal links between our parties and peoples, to the benefit of the Romanian and Polish peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. On this great holiday we extend to you, esteemed comrades, and to all the Polish people best wishes for new and ever greater success in building the developed socialist society and for the happiness and prosperity of the working people in socialist Poland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH IRAN BEGINS SESSION

AU242120Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 24 Jul 78 AU

[Text] The 13th session of the joint Romanian-Iranian ministerial commission for economic and technical cooperation began in Bucharest this afternoon. The two delegations are led by Cornel Burt ca, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Commerce Minister Kazem Khosroshahi. The two delegation heads opened the session by stating that its proceedings are very important for the implementation of the agreements concluded by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr to further develop the relations of friendship, cooperation and collaboration between the two countries.

SCINTEIA DISCUSSES UNITY OF NATIONALITIES

AU202030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU

["Everything Unites Us, Nothing Divides Us"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1978--In this context the newspaper SCINTEIA of July 20 prints an article signed by Engineer Rom N. Ursulescu and Chief Foreman Francisc Eronaweter, who for thirty years have been working in the heavy mechanical section of the Resita machine building enterprise, a section which produces the most complex equipment in the branch--hydropower equipment, diesel engines for railway transport and shipbuilding, and equipment needed by rolling mills, furnaces and steelshops.

Here in Resita, in the oldest "City of Fire" of Romania, where the first iron and steel works of the country were set up more than two centuries ago, the fraternal unity of the workers was forged at the heat of ovens and furnaces in the fight against every kind of exploitation and oppression. Our grandparents, parents and then our generation--Romanians, Germans, Magyars and Serbians--rejected the attempts of dividing us and fought shoulder to shoulder during the strikes in the years of bourgeois-landlord rule, took part together in sabotaging the Hitler war machinery, and then struggled to build Socialist Romania. Both our old socialist movement and the Romanian Communist Party, the authors of the article emphasize, helped us to understand that everything unites us and nothing divides us.

Irrespective of the language we speak, our fundamental interests are the same and they can be defended and served only under the conditions of close unity around the red workers' banner and tricolour.

Today, the above-mentioned article reads, anyone can see that everything we have achieved in the last decades, starting with the country's liberation from fascist domination, winning of political and economic power, the country's industrialization and cooperativization of agriculture, among the highest world economic development rates, the flourishing of science and culture, all this we have obtained in unity and brotherhood advancing on the road shown by the Romanian Communist Party. And the fact that we feel genuinely equal sons in the common homeland, that regardless of the mother-tongue, we speak the same language, that of builders of socialism--that any discrimination or national oppression has been abolished forever, that there is no room and will never be any room in Romania for any kind of division or national hatemongering, is also due to the policy pursued by the Romanian Communist Party.

Just as we have not felt so far the need for "solutions" or "suggestions" from the outside for the problems that concern us and not others, we do not permit today either that the slanderers of Romanian realities give us "recipes" for the way we should direct the national policy. The Romanian Communist Party, its general secretary speak on behalf of all of us--Romanians, Magyars, Germans, Serbians, Jews.

FAZEKAS RECEIVES SLOVAK DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU211450Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Opportunities for continuously expanding trade exchanges between Romania and Czechoslovakia were pointed out during the reception by Comrade Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of domestic trade, of Emil Vicen, Slovak deputy minister of trade. A document was also signed today on developing exchanges of consumer goods between the Ministries of Domestic Trade of our country and the CSSR.

BRIEFS

CUBAN TRADE PROTOCOL--A protocol on goods exchanges for 1978 and a protocol on trade exchanges for 1978 between Romania and Cuba were signed in Havana. For Romania, the document was signed by Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for Cuba by Manuel Estefania Seoane, deputy minister of foreign trade. Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font and our country's ambassador to Havana Niculaiu Moraru were also present. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jul 78 p 6 AU]

PRC CHILDREN'S CHOIR--The children's choir of the PRC city of Nanking arrived in Bucharest on 18 July for a number of performances in the capital, at the seaside and in Brasov and Vilcea Counties. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

Conference Bureau Elected

LD251940Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1754 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 25 (TANJUG)--The first working plenary of the non-aligned ministerial meeting, this afternoon elected the conference bureau. Elected as President was the head-of-delegation of Yugoslavia as host country, Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal foreign secretary. The six vice-presidents are the heads of-delegation of Ghana, R.J.A. Felli; Swaziland, P.S.P. Dlamina; Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa; Tunisia, Mohamed Fitouri; Iraq, Sa'dun Hammadi; Malaysia, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen; the Palestine Liberation movement, Faruq Qaddumi; Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca; Panama, Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla; Cyprus, Nicos Rolandhis. The head-of-delegation of Sri Lanka, A.C.S. Hameed, is a member of the bureau by virtue of being current chairman of the non-aligned movement until the next summit.

The head-of-delegation of Cameroon, Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, was elected chief rapporteur, head-of-delegation of India, A.B. Vajpayee, chairman of the Political committee, and head-of-delegation of Guyana, Rashleigh Jackson, chairman of the economic committee.

Agenda Adopted

LD252304Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2226 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 25 (TANJUG)--The non-aligned ministerial conference accepted the conference bureau's proposal and proceeded to adopt the agenda for the conference. The closed plenary session ended at 11:05 p.m. (local time). The next plenary session is to begin tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. (local time).

Vrhovec Addresses Conference

LD252200Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1838 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--After voicing his gratitude at being elected president of the conference, Josip Vrhovec stressed that this decision at the same time represented an expression of great trust in Yugoslavia and a recognition of its efforts. Vrhovec recalled that the foundations of nonalinement had been laid in Belgrade 17 years ago. He said that had been the first, historic meeting held by statesmen of 25 nonalined countries who met out of the desire to unite their efforts to transform the adherence to peace, independence and the struggle for national liberation and international relations based on greater equality into concrete political action.

Vrhovec continued: A long and at times hard but also very encouraging road has been covered since then. Because of this we must be aware of the fact that the peoples of the world expect us to continue to make our full contribution to the settling of the numerous problems which still confront us. According to the federal secretary, today's meeting is being held at a time when a feeling of full responsibility is demanded from the nonalined movement. Consequently, I believe that we can achieve a high level of mutual understanding and accord on the main tasks which lie ahead of us in a spirit of tolerance and an atmosphere of democratic dialog.

Bearing in mind above all the exacerbated circumstances in world relations, which exercise a certain influence on our movement as well, we must be thoughtful and cautious with regard to our actions so as not to do anything that would lessen the very objective possibilities for our action, Vrhovec stressed.

Vrhovec expressed the view that if it wishes to make progress, the movement must aim its efforts toward strengthening solidarity, unity and action capability.

After recalling that the policy of nonalinement defined in Belgrade 17 years ago had consistently gone on developing up to today as an independent political force, independent of blocs and inspired by the desire and the need to struggle for peace, liberation and the emancipation of all the peoples and for their independence and for relations based on equality and for common social progress, Vrhovec concluded by stressing that there is no reason why any aspect of this should be brought into question today. On the contrary, the consistent affirmation of these principles in the future will make possible new, great achievements by the movement and progress in the world in general, Vrhovec said.

Support for OAU Proposal

LD252308Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--It is reported that after consultations the conference bureau proposed that the resolution of the OAU summit in Khartoum be upheld with regard to the question of the Western Sahara. The bureau proposes that the conference should support this resolution in all its parts and expresses the hope that the ad hoc committee set up at the African summit will find a just and peaceful solution to the question within the framework of the UN Charter, the decisions of the nonalined movement and the OAU resolutions. This paragraph would be entered in the declaration of the ministerial conference.

DPRK's Ho Tam Addresses Meeting

LD251634Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1327 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 25, (TANJUG)--Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam today expressed confidence that the non-aligned countries at their current ministerial meeting in Belgrade will defend their unity and lay foundations for the further strengthening of their movement.

Addressing the opening plenary session of the conference on behalf of Asian non-aligned countries, Ho Tam also conveyed the conviction of Korean President Kim Il-song that this conference will constitute a landmark in the development of the non-aligned movement, defence of its unity and consolidation of its foundations.

The Korean minister called on non-aligned countries to settle current conflicts and form a broad front against intervention, preserving the movement's traditions and integrity.

Instead of divisions into progressive and non-progressive, non-aligned countries should establish closer ties among themselves through constructive programmes, he noted.

Greeting Yugoslav President Tito, Foreign Minister Ho Tam described his welcoming speech to the conference as very encouraging contribution to non-aligned unity and cooperation.

25 July Morning Session

LD251930Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 25 (TANJUG)--The non-aligned ministerial conference today formally opened in Belgrade in an atmosphere reflecting determination to preserve above all the non-aligned movement's unity and original character.

This is not to say that noticeable differences over certain questions are not in evidence as well, but the conference started against the background of a general endeavor to strengthen non-alignment and its important international role.

Some observers seem taken by surprise over the conference getting off to a good start, just as they were by the efficiency of the preparatory committee meeting in reaching consensus on all questions in fewer sessions than planned.

The further course of the conference, and above all its decisions, will show whose predictions are right, whether those of the "pessimists" and outsiders, looking forward to conflicts at the conference, or the optimists, greater in number and more realistic, who [word indistinct] the heterogeneous structure of the non-aligned movement, but also its indispensability as an international force in the struggle for new world relations, equality, and the right of each country to choose its own course of development.

Manifested at the very outset of the conference was the united approach in the non-aligned movement.

Sr Lanka's Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, who opened the conference as the current chairman of the non-aligned movement, described the movement as an effective, independent and dynamic factor (in) international affairs.

All conditions are present for the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade to reinforce the movement's unity and strength, said Angola's Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, speaking on behalf of Africa's non-aligned countries and liberation movements.

On behalf of Asia's non-aligned countries, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam voiced the conviction that the non-aligned countries will defend their unity, overcome current conflicts and reinforce the foundations of their movement.

Speaking on behalf of Latin America's non-aligned countries, Argentine representative Julio Barboza stated his confidence in the non-aligned countries finding a way to resolve the international problems weighing on the world and their movement.

On behalf of the non-aligned countries of Europe, Malta's Vice Premier Joseph Cassar spoke in favor of strengthening the non-aligned movement and promoting cooperation among its members.

The representatives of the non-aligned countries of four continents praised the role of President Tito and applauded his address to this morning's opening session of the conference.

In his speech, which attracted special interest among the participants and observers, the Yugoslav president came out strongly for reaffirmation of the purposes and principles on which the non-aligned movement was founded, adding that this was "the only possible basis for constructive and effective action by our movement."

"The movement of non-alignment is independent, united and autonomous factor in world affairs and such it must remain," concluded President Tito.

At the proposal of Sri Lanka representative Hameed, President Tito's speech was entered as a document of the non-aligned movement and this conference.

The conference resumes this afternoon in a closed session to adopt the agenda of the meeting. Views differ on some items and the session is to decide whether to consider the question of West Sahara and of Bolivia's admission to the non-aligned movement.

Further Reportage

LD260030Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2332 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 25, (TANJUG)--The first working plenary of the non-aligned ministerial conference ended late this evening with the adoption of the proposed agenda for the conference. Discussion on the agenda was lively and delegation circles expressed satisfaction with the successful start of the conference. Emphasis is placed on the discussion having developed in the spirit of the principles of the non-aligned movement and of solidarity and on all questions having been settled through the full cooperation of all delegations.

The agenda for the ministerial conference has 17 items encompassing the most important current political and economic problems in international affairs.

The ministers will adopt at their morning session tomorrow the reports before them before beginning the general debate. The reports to be considered are, first, on the work of the coordinating bureau since the fifth non-aligned summit in Colombo, including its work in the capacity of preparatory committee for the Belgrade ministerial conference, and, second, on requests for participation in one or another capacity in non-aligned gatherings.

Parallel with the general debate, the two conference committees--political and economic--will begin meeting. These two committees have been charged with preparing drafts of the conference's final documents.

Presiding over the conference proceedings is conference president Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, elected today.

Tito Receives Delegates

LD251516Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, this afternoon held a reception in the premises of the Federal Executive Council in honor of the delegates to the conference of foreign ministers which began today in Belgrade. The reception was attended by A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka, who has presided over the ministerial conference so far, heads of delegations of participant countries with members of their delegations, and a large number of high-ranking persons of our state and political life, including: Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; [paragraph continues]

Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and others. Also at the reception were a large number of diplomats and newsmen covering the conference of foreign ministers of the nonalined countries.

Press Comments on Conference

LD251744Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 25 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav press gives great publicity to the foreign ministerial conference of the non-aligned, beginning today in Belgrade.

As host, Yugoslavia will, according to the press, endeavor to make a maximum contribution to facilitate democratic consensus and an extensive, high principled, working dialogue and action unity. These are the preconditions for the non-aligned to have more influence on world policy in favour of independence and liberation of nations and states.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA in a special commentary, expresses the expectation that the foreign ministers gathered in Belgrade will, after an open, democratic, equal and fruitful debate on all key-problems confronting the world, reach not only consensus in the final document, but also determine concrete guidelines for further independent activity and action in the non-aligned movement.

POLITIKA considers that the movement of non-alignment must remain true to its principles if it is to fulfill its historic task--to reaffirm its independent non-bloc policy and to resist all pressures and attempts to change its basic course.

The Belgrade daily BORBA stresses the fact that many nations are gathered today in Belgrade as the expression of power, vitality and the prospects of the movement of non-alignment.

BORBA considers that the preservation of unity and mobility of the non-aligned in the realization of agreed-upon views and policy is essential. This is the only way to confirm the basic principles of the movement, its character and its independent global role, BORBA concluded.

The Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE considers that in the extensive of the Belgrade meeting [as received], it is essential to reinforce the unity and strengthen the action capacity of the non-aligned. The paper stresses that Yugoslavia is honoured to be the host to a meeting, at which the urgent world problems will be discussed in a way which does not deviate from the fundamental principles of the policy of peace and cooperation.

OSLOBODJENJE concludes that the policy of non-alignment is the expression of legitimism in the world in which we live.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TO CUBA'S CASTRO

LD260154Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1658 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 25 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito has sent a telegram of congratulations to Cuba's general secretary, State and Ministerial Council president, Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the heroic attack, under his leadership, on the Moncada Barracks.

Tito expressed his conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop successfully, to the benefit of the two nations and extensive co-operation and understanding in the world.

LEADERS MEET WITH CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ

Received by Grlickov

LD242238Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had talks today with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC].

During the exhaustive talks, which took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on topical questions of cooperation between the nonalined countries in the light of the forthcoming ministerial conference. Also discussed were the views of the two parties concerning the latest trends in the workers and communist movements and concerning the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PCC.

Received by Hodza

LD242240Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1753 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 24, (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Fadil Hodza received Vice President of Cuba's Council of State and Council of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. The two ranking officials discussed bilateral cooperation and specific issues in international affairs.

SPOKESMAN VIEWS RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA, BULGARIA

LD211440Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stated at his regular press conference today that "the numerous consultations which Yugoslav diplomacy has already had or which are now in progress with a series of nonalined countries concerning the preparations for the work of the nonalined conference underline the exceptionally great interest of nonalined countries in the full success of the conference, above all in the sense of affirming the identity of the nonalined movement and the further orientation and role of the movement as an independent and non-bloc world factor and in the strengthening of nonalined countries' unity and solidarity."

A section of the Greek press has started a campaign against Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav ambassador to Greece, a campaign which hints at an "attempt to sever a part of Greek state territory." In this connection correspondents asked for comment on this kind of writing and on public attacks on the Yugoslav ambassador.

"Yugoslavia," the spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated, "continues to adhere to efforts aimed at the broadest goodneighborly cooperation with all neighboring countries on the basis of strict respect for independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. Yugoslavia is also striving to improve the position and the rights of those parts of the Yugoslav peoples which live as national minorities in the neighboring countries.

"On these foundations, through efforts made on both sides, our relations and cooperation with neighboring and friendly Greece have successfully developed in recent years.

"It surprises us that the paper AKROPOLIS and a section of the Greek press overlook these obvious facts and distort and tendentiously represent our principled foreign policy, an action which certainly does not contribute to the strengthening of mutual trust and to goodneighborly relations between the two countries.

"Writing in this manner about the ambassador of a friendly country is unusual and regrettable. I hope that Greek official circles also share our view that writing of this kind harms the friendly relations between the two countries, in which, I am convinced, we are equally interested."

The next question put by correspondents was: What can you say about the latest development of relations between the People's Republic of China, and the People's Republic of Albania, and will it influence Yugoslav-Albanian relations, and if so, in what way? Will the latest development of relations influence the position of Albania in the Balkans? The spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs replied:

"It is well known that Yugoslavia is developing its relations with all countries, including the socialist countries, on the basis of full respect for the principles of equality, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

"These are the foundations on which we wish to develop, and on which we are constantly striving to develop relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Everything else we consider to be Albania's internal affairs."

The journal of the Bulgarian journalists' union POGLED, in an article by its commentator, sharply attacked Yugoslav information media for "pursuing a systematic intentional propaganda campaign against Bulgaria." Would you like to comment on the writing of this Bulgarian journal, which has also been reprinted in other Bulgarian papers and gave the impression in foreign information media that relations between the two countries are exacerbating? In reply Ambassador Mirko Kalezic stated:

"The recently-published Yugoslav proposals represent a document which clearly elucidates Yugoslavia's principled positions on the development of goodneighborly relations with the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to the settling of disputes. Consequently, I see no need to comment on the writing in this journal, all the more so as the article which you mentioned stubbornly ignored the real issues and fundamental problems of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations."

BULGARIAN DECLARATION SHOWS 'ANACHRONISTIC ATTITUDE'

LD252348Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

["Shot into the Void From Sofia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--A declaration was issued in Sofia late last night by the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which no words are spared to praise Bulgarian policy toward Yugoslavia. On the other hand, criticism is leveled with great intensity and, again, sparing no words, at Yugoslavia's entire foreign policy, its official institutions and responsible officials, who are lectured on how they should behave.

This panegyric seems to be a reply to the recent statement by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and to the publication of three Yugoslav draft documents on the regularization of relations with Bulgaria.

This new text of about 6,000 words yields nothing new on the Bulgarian position on the basic question of dispute between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria--the question of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria and their attitude to the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Macedonians and to Yugoslavia as a whole. The only novelty is a somewhat depressing and quite ridiculous Bulgarian assertion that the Yugoslav practice toward neighboring Bulgaria is incompatible with Yugoslavia's policy in the nonaligned movement.

In criticizing Yugoslav policy, last night's declaration says that Yugoslavia is keeping the world public "incorrectly and tendentiously" informed about the Bulgarian attitudes, but at the same time Sofia again fails to tell the public where the essence of the dispute with Yugoslavia lies. Moreover, in the declaration Yugoslavia is accused of "voicing claims to the so-called Macedonian national minority in the People's Republic of Bulgaria," but no mention is made in this connection of the fact that it is present-day, socialist Bulgaria which has turned away from Dimitrov by going back to the San Stefano illusions of Tsar Boria. When saying these things, the Bulgarian side probably thinks that Bulgarian people and people in the world cannot remember even the most recent past when--for the second time since the war--190,000 Macedonians were officially registered as living in Bulgaria. Anyone with any amount of commonsense will find it hard to believe that the mortality rate was so high as to result in all the 190,000 Macedonians in Bulgaria disappearing from the face of the earth. Consequently, the Bulgarian slogan, according to which the people of that country have the sovereign right to determine the national identity of a "part of Bulgaria's population," sounds hollow, because it was not Yugoslavia, but Bulgaria, which two decades ago made a count of who was Bulgarian, who was Turkish, who was Greek and who was Macedonian and published the results for the benefit of those at home and the whole world. Last night however, the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs again stated that "in Bulgaria, no Macedonian national minority has ever existed and does not exist today."

This then is the Bulgarian "Marxist contribution" on the nation and the national question, on equality of peoples within a country and the possibility of their full development and identity. This is good-neighborly cooperation Bulgarian style, and the "scientific foundation" of the assertions to which the attention of the Yugoslav side is drawn in the declaration. Finally, this is the Bulgarian contribution to the implementation of the Helsinki final act on human rights and all the other elements of cooperation on our continent and in the Balkans, to which Bulgaria pledged adherence in Helsinki and also in Belgrade a few months ago by signing the documents of the 35 countries which took part in the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe.

In its declaration, Bulgaria boasts that the speech by Todor Zhivkov in Blagoevgrad a few weeks ago has reverberated widely all over the world. This is a claim which is most likely due either to the Bulgarian ministry being poorly informed or to the fact that Sofia can see no further than a few mouthpieces of those who share its views.

A "significant" Bulgarian assertion is the one about Yugoslavia's alleged "concealed territorial claims" against Bulgaria, an assertion made despite the fact that the authors of this empty slogan-ridden document are aware that Yugoslavia, in the same way that it guards the inviolability of every inch of its own territory, never has and continues to have no intention of expanding this territory even by one inch at the expense of any of its neighbors.

This unusual Bulgarian assertion, which cannot possibly be believed today either in Bulgaria or outside it, makes nonsense of the "scientific conclusion" according to which Yugoslavia has two criteria--one for the geographically distant countries and one for those in its neighborhood. A direct reference is made in this respect to the Yugoslav attitude to nonalined countries, though in the same context the question is raised of the compatibility of this alleged Yugoslav attitude with Yugoslavia's role in the nonalined movement.

There is no doubt that the Bulgarian Ministry performed this artificial balancing trick because of the moment it chose to publish the declaration--last night. This was the moment when the representatives of over 100 countries, of more than two-thirds of mankind, were preparing to open the biggest ever diplomatic conference to be held in the world outside the United Nations. They were preparing to do this in Belgrade, undoubtedly because they hold in high esteem the Yugoslav revolution and Yugoslavia's independence and Yugoslavia's entire policy, both that of 17 years ago at the beginning of the era of nonalinement and of today, and because at the same time they also believe in the future of Yugoslavia's policy and of Yugoslavia and wish to pay tribute to this country in this way. Consequently, the attack from Sofia on the Yugoslav foreign policy remains a shot into the void--cheap and transparent, even though it has completely missed the target. We interpret it the way it deserves to be interpreted--as another manifestation of the blindness caused by the anachronistic attitude which ceased to be topical and applicable even at the time when tsars and kings reigned over these regions.

BORBA REFUTES BULGARIAN PAPER'S ARTICLE ON MACEDONIA

LD251838Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 25 July (TANJUG)--The Belgrade daily BORBA refutes the accusations contained in the Bulgarian journalists' organ POGLED which claim in a pretentious way with the use of semi-truths that Yugoslavia is spreading racial hatred towards other nations and stresses national superiority. This same Bulgarian organ also accused the Yugoslav mass media of hegemonism not only vis-a-vis Bulgaria but also other countries.

Without going into any polemics with the Bulgarian organ, BORBA points out that in essence nothing has changed in Bulgaria for a hundred years--it consistently denies the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and does not recognize the existence of the Macedonian nation in general. In other words, writes BORBA, by identifying Macedonians with Bulgarians Sofia is constantly stirring up Bulgarian territorial claims on Yugoslavia.

BORBA writes that "in almost all Bulgarian regimes the Macedonian question is used for internal mobilisation and Sofia has learnt nothing from experience. In this century alone, Bulgaria has participated in four wars where the "Macedonian question" was one of the main motives for the Bulgarian course.

Much of the BORBA commentary is devoted to putting forward facts and figures demonstrating the persistent efforts on the part of official Bulgaria to completely erase the existence of the Macedonian national minority in that country. BORBA points out that there is one, unfortunately short, period when, according to the 1956 official census Bulgaria recongized that there were 178,862 Macedonians in Bulgaria.

The Belgrade daily once again underlines the well-known Yugoslav position on cooperation with all countries, especially neighbouring countries, pointing out that Yugoslavia has always advocated the extension of relations with Bulgaria in an open and constructive dialogue. Such a dialogue implies mutual respect for differences in views and interests both with respect to international position and internal development. It is particularly stressed that in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations the problem of frontiers has never been controversial.

In conclusion BORBA asks: What about Bulgarian readers who have not had the opportunity to read a single line on the documents published by Yugoslavia. These documents represented an approach and a proposal for finding solutions to controversial questions and reaching better mutual understanding. Bulgarian leaders have also had no opportunity to learn that these documents--and this is the essence of the Yugoslav position in relations with Bulgaria in general--established a substantial and reasonable basis for a high level meeting, which did not come about on account of Bulgaria's unwillingness to examine the essence of the problem.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE CAUSED BY BAD WEATHER UNKNOWN

LD242352Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] The full extent of the damage caused by bad weather in parts of Bjelovar municipality is still not known. Municipal commissions have been sent to Bjelovar, Grubisno Polje, Garesnica, Pakrac and Virovitica in order to go round the stricken areas and assess the damage. According to initial data, agricultural crops have suffered the most damage, particularly vineyards and orchards. Great damage has been caused to wheat and other grain crops by storms in Prekomurje. In certain areas, 20-50 percent of the yield has suffered, and in others all has been lost. The damage caused by the bad weather amounts to at least 300 million dinars.

BUDVA LC CONFERENCE EXPELS FORMER PRESIDENT

LD251534Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budva--The municipal conference of the League of Communists of Budva has adopted its work program until the end of the year, together with specific conclusions on certain phenomena and on the situation regarding sociopolitical relations in the municipality. The delegates of the Municipal League of Communists conference discussed lack of self-managing behavior, bureaucratic attitudes and the arbitrariness of individuals in the Budva municipality--all of which, it was assessed, has led to a series of irregularities in relation to citizens and working people, be it in the solving of the housing issue of veterans or other issues or in connection with employment.

The communists had before them several dozen complaints from citizens directed to the main social bodies of Montenegro and republican organs which revealed a series of weaknesses: "Rigging" of the selection of job applications, illegal breaking of employment, nepotism and other anomalies.

The municipal conference unanimously expelled Branko Ivancevic, former president of the Budva Municipal Assembly, from the League of Communists. According to the explanation, he "ignored the work of the working group of the municipal committee, manifested complete lack of principles and lack of a sense of self-criticism and through his noncommunist attitude succeeded in deceiving several members of the Hotel Park basic party organization, of which he himself had been a member."

BRIEFS

SFRY-CSSR ECONOMIC TALKS--The presidents of mixed commission for industrial production cooperation and specialization of the committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SFRY and the CSSR, Laze Vukote, assistant president of the SFRY Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and Frantisek Lakine, CSSR deputy minister for general engineering, and their associates recently held talks in Belgrade. It was jointly assessed at the talks that the industrial production cooperation and specialization between Yugoslav and Czechoslovak enterprises is successfully developing under the existing agreements but that this cooperation should be extended to a number of new fields after 1980. It was decided that the 11th session of the mixed commission will be held in the CSSR in the fourth quarter of this year. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

SERBIAN DEFENSE DISCUSSED--At their joint session (which was presided over by Dobrivoje Vidic) the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and its council for national defense discussed future tasks in the field of national defense in the republic. Reviewing the plan for national defense exercises in the Socialist Republic of Serbia during the current year, members of the presidency and the council concluded the planning has been more systematic and realistic regarding the possibilities for organizing and carrying out this type of training. It was concluded at the session that in the forthcoming period it is necessary to increase the number of national defense exercises in local communities, organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities and especially the number of civil defense and mobilization readiness exercises. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 78 p 5 AU]

BANJA LUKA AIRPORT--Following the consent of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council, the Federal Secretariat for All-People's Defense and all Bosnia Krajina communes, the Banja Luka communal assembly at its session on 19 July adopted the decision on the construction of the Banja Luka airport at a budgeted cost of 319.2 million dinars. The new airports will be built in Bosanski Aleksandrovac in Laktasi commune 25 kilometers from Banja Luka and its construction will be financed by Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Federal Secretariat for All-People's Defense and the Krajina communes of Banja Luka, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Gradiska, Celinac, Jajce, Kotor Varos, Laktasi, Prnjavor, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Skender Vakuf, Srbac and Sipovo. The construction will begin in September 1978 and the airport will be commissioned in November 1980. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

SAWP CONFERENCE IN SARAJEVO--Sarajevo--The Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican conference adopted at today's session a decision relating to the republican conference's work for the period of September to December. It also determined the forms of operation to be employed by the Presidium. The Presidium also made the following appointments: Ibrahim Hadzic was elected chairman of the council for press, radio and television; Mujo Tomic was elected chairman of the commission for petitions and complaints of citizens; Husein Redzic was elected chairman of the commission for administrative-financial questions. The chairman of the council for press, radio and television and the chairmen of the coordination committees are also members of the Presidium Executive Committee. Muhamed Berberovic was today elected chairman of the business-management committee of Radio-Television Sarajevo. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD]

NEW ZAGREB TV DIRECTOR--Zagreb--The workers' council of the Zagreb television basic organization of associated labor today elected Josip Gobac new director of Zagreb television. Until now, he has been the chief editor of Zagreb television's educational program. Josip Cobac is president of the League of Communists conference of the Zagreb Centar muncipality. The previous director, Branio Puharic, was elected to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Croat League of Communists at the eighth congress. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD]

KOSOVO TU CONFERENCE--Prestina--The 15th conference of Kosovo trade unions will be held in Pristina on 19-20 October. The proposed time and venue for the largest gathering of Kosovo trade unions was adopted today by the presidium of the Kosovo trade union council, at a session chaired by Mustafa Pljakic. The presidium examined and upheld a draft statute of the Kosovo trade unions, with amendments and addenda, and a proposed program of action for the trade unions of the province in the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, which will be adopted at the 15th conference. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD]

NEW RELAY STATION--Sarajevo--A new relay station, which will be officially commissioned on Trovrh on Friday 28 July, will completely solve the problem of radio and television reception in the municipalities of Gorazde, Rogatica, Foca, Visegrad, Rudo, Cajnice and Sokolac and other municipalities in eastern Bosnia and the upper Drina Region. The new relay station, the seventh of its kind in Bosnia Hercegovina, cost 44.1 million dinars to build and is equipped with powerful transmitters designed to relay two radio and two television programs. Beginning tomorrow, when it will start work on an experimental basis, the station will relay the first television program on Channel 9 and the second on Channel 2 and the first VHF radio program on 90.3 mhz and the second on 99.5 mhz. The quality of the television picture and the audibility of radio programs have until now been very poor in eastern Bosnia. This is illustrated by the fact that there are only 15,000 television sets. With the completion of the relay station on Trovrh and the completion of the station on Mt Majevica in October this year television and radio programs will be available over 90 percent of the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 25 Jul 78 LD]

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